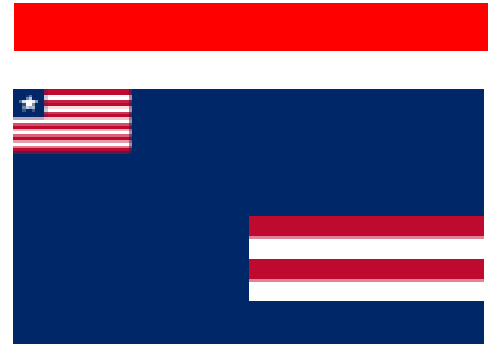
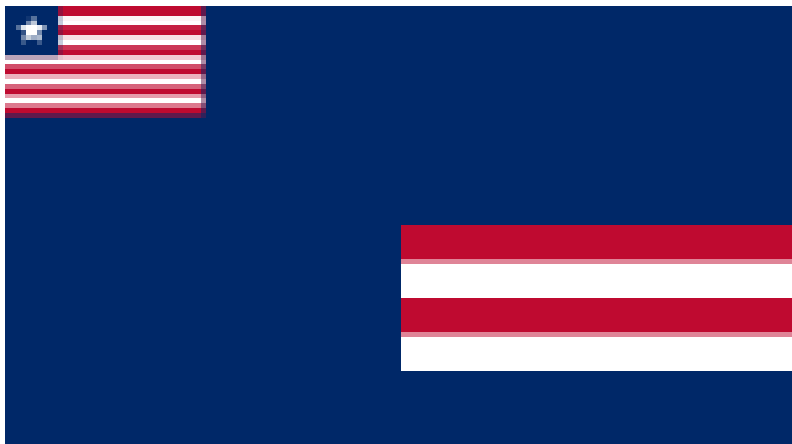


GRAND BASSA COUNTY RECONCILIATION ACTION PLAN 2024



Grand Bassa County, with Buchanan City as its capital, is one of the three original counties that first formed the Republic of Liberia. The two others are Montserrado and Sinoe.

The County went through series of political and territorial metamorphoses over the years until, on 18 April 1985, during the administration of Samuel Doe, the part of the County known as Rivercess Territory was upgraded to the status of a county.

**Supporting the Government of Liberia
Strategic Roadmap for National Peacebuilding,
Healing, and Reconciliation**

Forward

The Grand Bassa County's five-year reconciliation roadmap and Action Plan (2019-2024) is an essential document intended to support reconciliation at the county level. This document, developed through a participatory process, represents the needs and aspirations of the people of the county in pursuit of peace and sustainable development.

It is my ardent hope that this document, which is aligned to other national instruments and frameworks, like the National Reconciliation Roadmap, Peacebuilding Plan and Pro-Poor Agenda for Prosperity and Development (PAPD), will provide the foundation for the development of a national policy on achieving national reconciliation and healing in Liberia.

It is upon this background that I pledge the county's support and by extension, the national government's commitment in the implementation of this plan despite competing needs and limited resources. I therefore call upon all local, national stakeholders as well as international partners, to embrace this document and use it as the roadmap for the pursuit of county reconciliation which will have a ripple effect at the national level.

Hon. Janjay Baikpeh
Superintendent
Grand Bassa County

Acknowledgements

Naymote Partners for Democratic Development is profoundly grateful to the peace-loving and resilient people of Grand Bassa County, especially the participants and key stakeholders who, despite their busy schedules and other obligations, made time to actively participate in all of the three phases of the process that led to the formulation of the five-year Action Plan.

The institution is also thankful to the United Nations System, particularly the United Nations Development Program (UNDP) for the financial resources to carry out this important project that is necessary for the consolidation of peace. The institution is thankful to the Ministry of Internal Affairs through Liberia Peacebuilding Office for the partnership and support.

The pivotal role played by the leadership of the county at all levels is much appreciated. Their cooperation led to this successful outcome of the project. Naymote remains grateful to the leadership for their committed demonstration to transformational leadership of the county.

We recognize the role of our experienced and dynamic facilitator, Atty. Oscar Bloh, who expeditiously facilitated the district and county level forum that led to the development of the plan. We are grateful to him for his level of professionalism.

Naymote expresses gratitude to all members of the County Steering Committee (CSC) who were instrumental and benevolent in planning and organizing all the meetings and dialogues of this intervention.

Last, but not the least, we are internally grateful to our hard-working staff and volunteers who contributed one way or another in planning and implementing the field-based activities. To them, we say, a “Big Thank You.”

List of Acronyms & Abbreviations

CA	County Authority
CAP	County Action Plan
CBA	County Business Association
CDA	County Development Agenda
CDSC	County Development Steering Committee
CSOs	Civil Society Organizations
CSC	County Service Center
CSDF	County Social Development Fund
CSC	County Steering Committee
DDC	District Development Council
GOL	Government of Liberia
MIA	Ministry of Internal Affairs
PAPD	Pro Poor Agenda for Prosperity and Development
PBO	Peacebuilding Office
PBSO	United Nations Peacebuilding Support Office
SCORE	Social Cohesion and Reconciliation Index
NAYMOTE	Naymote Partners for Democratic Development
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNMIL	United Nations Mission in Liberia
UNW	United Nations Women

CAP	County Action Plan
CBA	County Business Association
CDA	County Development Agenda

Table of Contents

Forward.....	2
Acknowledgements.....	3
List of Acronyms & Abbreviations.....	4
Table of Content.....	5
1.0 Executive Summary.....	6-7
2.0 Introduction:	8-9
3.0 Brief Historical and Socio-Context	9
4.0 Methodology.....	10
5.0 Conflict Assessment in Communities (Community Dialogues)	11
5.1 Validation of Findings of the Assessment (District Level Dialogues)	11-12
5.2 County level forum	12
6.0 Summary of Analysis of the Issues	14-17
7.0 County Reconciliation Roadmap	18
7.1 County Action Plan.....	19-22
8.0 Recommendation.....	23

1.0 EXECUTIVE SUMMARY:

This five-year Peacebuilding, Reconciliation Roadmap and County Action Plan (CAP) provides a framework for the consolidation of peace, fostering peaceful co-existence, and enhancing development in Grand Bassa County. This document harnesses previous and current peace-building efforts in the county and lays out a detailed strategy to achieve county level reconciliation through inclusive dialogues involving diverse stakeholders. It is aligned with and supports the government's reconciliation framework outlined in the Pro-Poor Agenda for Prosperity and Development (PAPD).

The five-year CAP was developed through a 'bottom-up' approach involving broad-based consultations in five (5) electoral districts in the county. The first level of generating information was the community dialogues, followed by district level forums that culminated into a county level plenary.

During these consultations, key stakeholders who participated in the dialogues were ordinary citizens, Local Government Authorities (LGA), representing different line ministries, as well as the Coordinator of the County Service Center (CSC). Other local authorities included the Superintendent, District Commissioners, and traditional and religious leaders as well as representatives from Civil Society Organizations (CSOs), youth, students and women groups, and media practitioners.

In order to engender local ownership, a County Steering Committee (CSC) was established comprising seven (7) persons, headed by the Office of the Superintendent, representatives from the Local Government Administration, civil society organization, student, youth and women groups' representatives. The CSC, in consultation with NAYMOTE's County Coordinator, planned, organized, and conducted all the consultations for the information gathering processes which led to the development of this document.

The Grand Bassa County reconciliation roadmap has the following strategic objectives:

- To promote peaceful co-existence and mutual understanding amongst residents of the county, irrespective of their religious, social, economic and political affiliations;
- To strengthen local capacities for conflict resolution, peace and reconciliation;
- To promote accountability and transparency in the management of the county's resources for its betterment and that of its residents;
- To increase adequate representation of diverse groups in the country's decision-making processes.

Drivers of conflict in the county were grouped into six (6) categories: Rule of law/security (limited access to justice); social cohesion (divisions due to intra and inter communal land disputes, violence against women, accountability /mismanagement of county’s resources (County Social Development Funds), and the economy (unemployment and steady increase in the prices of basic commodities). The risk of conflict associated with violence against women was placed at medium level and the other categories were rated as high. This rating is an indication of fragility as the county is prone and vulnerable to violence.

The Advancing Reconciliation through Legislative Reforms and Civic Engagement projects, was designed to be helpful in setting the stage for genuine reconciliation, and civic engagement. The project helped to generate information and data that feeds into the development of the County Reconciliation Action Plan 2024 for Grand Bassa County, while framing actions which could consolidate peace in Liberia.



2.0 INTRODUCTION

Liberia remains a fragile state despite the conduct of three successive democratic elections (2005, 2011, and 2017) and substantial international support to the country's recovery and development efforts. The country's fragility is deeply rooted in its history and current experience of social, economic, and political exclusion, inequalities related to resources including land, mismanagement of state resources, and limited access to justice. These factors combined have reproduced and reinforced divisions in varying forms thereby undermining social cohesion and making national reconciliation a major priority if the country's development efforts are to be sustained.

The previous government, under President Ellen Sirleaf, recognized that, despite gains made in other sectors, her government did not do enough to promote national reconciliation. This recognition was contained in her last annual address, delivered on January 23, 2017 to the 53th National Legislature of the Republic of Liberia. She asserted: *"Let me say, straight out, two areas have continued to pose major challenges for our administration: corruption and reconciliation."* She further stated: *"Our country's long struggle for national reconciliation has its genesis in history. A coup d'état and years of civil conflict exacerbated longstanding divides that have left deep wounds. The methods and motivations of the Truth and Reconciliation Commission (TRC) have not helped us to find a way forward to achieve the desired results for reconciliation. Nevertheless, we must continue implementation of the 207 recommendations in the Report, the majority of which have already been implemented. We are a small country, with relationships that cross the divide, and this has enabled us to remain united as a nation. Never must we forget that in union we are strong, and our success is assured. Therefore, we must all do more – I must do more – to heal these wounds, and do so this year, by implementing the Strategic Roadmap which has been formulated for this purpose. I believe that it will serve our nation well to take lessons from the experience of other countries by emphasizing restorative rather than retributive justice¹."*

This statement of admittance was a demonstration of the challenge the country was facing in pursuing and achieving national reconciliation. In a similar vein, President George Weah, in his inaugural speech, emphasized the need for national reconciliation. He asserted: *"The Samuel Kanyan Doe Sports Complex, built by the Chinese, where this Inaugural Ceremony is being held, is where I gained my exposure to the football world. It does not only stand as a monument of Chinese friendship toward Liberians, but it also stands as a symbol of peace and reconciliation for the Liberian people". "During our civil conflict, this was a venue that brought opposing factions together during national matches, effectively reconciling them to a single national purpose, Liberia. And once again today, we stand at this same venue united for one purpose: Liberia. This is time that we put away our political differences to work together in forging a New Liberia, where the affordability of all goods and services will no longer be a luxury to the privileged, but rather a right for all Liberians"*.

¹ ANNUAL MESSAGE To the Sixth Session of the 53rd National Legislature of the Republic of Liberia
:http://www.emansion.gov.lr/doc/ANNUAL.pdf

The government's recognition of the country's need for reconciliation is contained in its PAPD. The entire pillar three (3) is dedicated to 'Sustaining the Peace' and specific topics which include; ending fragility and the root causes of conflict, increasing access to justice and reducing violent tendencies. All these topics are an integral part of fostering national reconciliation within a post-conflict context.

Despite public statements by national leaders about the relevance of national reconciliation that is reinforced in national development frameworks, like the PAPD, in order to sustain it, there must be a community dimension. This is the significance and value that this project brings to bear: mainstreaming the voices of community members and county leaders in carving their own reconciliation roadmap in sustaining the peace. What is unique about this project is that it is rooted in the experiences of local communities, identifying the drivers of divisions and collectively advancing solutions highlighted in the CAP. If fully implemented, it increases the likelihood of local ownership and commitment to reconciliation.

3.0 BRIEF HISTORICAL AND SOCIO- ECONOMIC CONTEXT:

Grand Bassa County, with Buchanan City as its capital, is one of the three original counties that first formed the Republic of Liberia. The two others are Montserrado and Sinoe. The County went through series of political and territorial metamorphoses over the years until, on 18 April 1985, during the administration of Samuel Doe, the part of the County known as Rivercess Territory was upgraded to the status of a county.

In October 2003, the County's previous four districts (Districts #1, #2, #3 and #4) were also increased with Neekreen as a newly added District, making a total of five statutory districts and a commonwealth district that are currently divided into nine administrative districts, eleven townships, three cities (Buchanan, Edina, and St. John River Cities) and forty-three clans.

The county is bordered by Margibi County to the northwest, Bong County to the north, Nimba County to the east, and Rivercess County to the south and east. The southeastern part of Grand Bassa borders the Atlantic Ocean. The 2008 National Census Report puts the population of the county to be 251,779. The county is predominately occupied by the Bassa ethnic group with smaller other ethnic groups, such as the Kpelleh, Mano and Kru, occupying smaller areas.

There are no major mining activities on-going in the county, except for Arcelor Mittal that is using the port of Buchanan to export ores from the iron ore mine in Nimba County. Notwithstanding, there are also reports of illicit mining activities on-going in most parts of the county.

4.0 METHODOLOGY:

This section provides a summary of the methodology used in generating information that was used in the compilation of this report. It further gives a detailed account of the consultative process, community and district level forums held, county plenary held, involving diverse stakeholders that led to the conceptualization and development of the county reconciliation roadmap and County Action Plan (CAP).

This project adopted a participatory approach (bottom to top), mainstreaming the voices of ordinary citizens, as well as stakeholders' engagements at multiple levels. This methodology was intended to engender local ownership and increase the chances of sustaining the process through community participation. In pursuit of this agenda, NAYMOTE implored a citizens' approach, whereby residents were the key organizers, discussants, and provided the contents for drafting the County Action Plan.

The project started with an inception phase that involved the conduct of project briefing meetings at county and district levels with local and traditional authorities, as well as representatives from CSOs and the religious community. These meetings were intended to promote local ownership of the process and increase citizens' understanding of the objectives of the project, their roles and responsibilities, as well as the intended outcomes. The meetings further sought to get the buying-in of citizens.

One key outcome of the briefing meetings was the establishment of a County Steering Committee (CSC). It is comprised of five (5) members, headed by the County Superintendent or a representative from his office, two Religious Leaders (One from the Christian Community and one from the Muslim Community), one youth and one-woman representative each. Please see annex for list of members of the CSC. The CSC led the planning and organizing of the community, district and county level dialogues with logistical and technical support from NAYMOTE, through its County Coordinator.

The Advancing Reconciliation through Legislative Reforms and Civic Engagement Project, being implemented by Naymote Partners for Democratic Development, is building on the previous outcomes achieved². This County Action Plan was developed through the conduct of series of civic engagement events, including three community dialogues, two district level dialogues and one county reconciliation dialogue resulting in the development of a 5-year county level action plan for Grand Bassa County; these activities engendered county consensus on the way forward for reconciliation. These dialogues will feed into a second phase of a national reconciliation conference in Monrovia where a 5-year work plan and vision will be validated.

² Through national engagement with the Liberia Peacebuilding Office (PBO), under the Ministry of Internal Affairs (MIA), and the county-level peace and reconciliation plans were developed (a step down to the Strategic Road Map for National Reconciliation and Truth and Reconciliation Commission Report), as a result of the National Reconciliation Conference held in March 2018. The county-level plans have been incorporated in the Strategic Roadmap, the official national policy to ensure an ongoing and sustainable process of reconciliation. This grassroots engagement filled in a critical gap in Liberia's Reconciliation Process by allowing it to be devolved at the sub-national level.

4.0 Conflict Assessment in Communities

County Meetings:

In pursuit of the bottom to top approach in the implementation of this project, a conflict assessment was held targeting 3 communities in the county, identified by the County Steering Committee (CSC) as hot spot communities.³ The assessment, which was conducted in the form of a townhall meeting, included representatives from women, youth, and local leaders. This assessment had two fundamental objectives:

- To gather the views of ordinary citizens at the community level on the status of reconciliation in their communities;
- To identify conflict triggers, their root causes and implications on the county's development process.

In identifying the conflict issues, participants were divided into homogenous groups of youth, women and men. Feedback from the working sessions was discussed in plenary and consensus reached on the issues that were undermining the peace in each community. The institution conducted three community dialogues, bringing together 105 participants representing diverse sectors (males 76 and females 29).

A summary of the main drivers of conflict included the following:

At the community dialogues, participants identified mob violence, limited security presence to respond to crimes in the community, impartial justice system, illicit drugs and alcohol abuse, poor education and health care systems, community land and boundary disputes. They also identified fake news (dissemination of misinformation by citizens via radio, meetings, social media, etc.), lack of basic social services (safe drinking water, latrine, roads), biased reporting of news by some media institutions, limited women representation in local government structures and decision-making, rape, sexual abuse, persistent non-support, womanizing, prostitution, bad labor practices by concession companies and private entities, mismanagement of CSDF and funds for public projects, poverty/ economic hardship, increase in prices of goods and commodities, bad economy & high exchange rate, unemployment, etc.

5.1 Validation of Findings of the Assessment (District Level Dialogue):

The findings of the conflict assessment were validated through district level dialogues. In all, two district level forums were held. During the dialogues, 111 stakeholders, including 78 males and 33 females represented administrative authorities, traditional leaders, teachers, youth groups, women groups, security agencies, and CSOs. The forums also created the opportunity for participants to identify additional drivers of conflict that were not mentioned by community members who participated in the conflict assessment. Overall, the district dialogues validated the findings of the assessment and, through a process of ranking and scoring, participants categorized drivers of conflict into low, medium and high risks as well as the stakeholders.

³ According to the CSC, indicators of hot spots communities included: history of conflict, reports of tensions and emerging conflicts, mixed ethnic groups, and increasing commercial activities.

During the regional forum, the issues of corruption, rape, drugs abuse, bad labor practices by concession companies and private entities, mismanagement of County Social Development Fund dominated the discussions. One participant, Hon. Matthew Janjay Paye, Commissioner, Lloydville Township asserted: *“Lot of our young people are turning to drug addicts, they are consuming drugs and are involved in criminal activities”*. This view was reinforced by a female participant, Harriet T. Quemine of Harlandsville, *“We no longer move freely in our communities because of the growing wave of criminal activities”*.

In addition to identifying the drivers of conflicts and their impact, participants at the district level were also asked about their views on the establishment of a war and economic crimes court in Liberia. Twenty-nine (29) persons out of 50 participants support the establishment of the court), including 6 women. Nine (9) persons had an opposing view, while twelve (12), who abstained, did not have a position.

Participants were further asked to rate the functioning of the County Service Center. Twenty-four (24) out of fifty (50) persons said the Center was effective, as opposed to 26 who mentioned that it was ineffective due to irregular provision of services, as a result of inadequate logistical supplies to offer all services.

5.2 County Level Forum:

The assessment at the community level and the validation exercise through district dialogues culminated into the conduct of a one-day county forum. A total of 55 persons (38 males and 17 females) participated in the dialogue and they included senior administrative leaders of the county, such as the Superintendent, District Commissioners, and members from security agencies, traditional leaders, leaders of women and youth groups, as well as leaders of CSOs and the media. Individuals who took part in the district level dialogues were also participants, and this was intended to ensure continuity in the discussion regarding the information generated from the community and district levels.

At the forum, drivers of conflict that were generated from the communities and validated at the regional forums were presented by the facilitator to the participants for their endorsement or to make recommendations for adjustments where necessary. Through a participatory process guided by the facilitator, participants had the opportunity to review the issues and have an open conversation on them.

Through homogeneous group working sessions, participants discussed the issues and proposed responses and identified actors responsible for addressing them. The responses captured as concrete actions served as the basis for the formulation of the County Action Plan (CAP). The CAP will serve as the document from which peacebuilding and reconciliation actions or interventions can be undertaken in the county for the next five (5) years.

While the CAP is not set in stone, reconciliation interventions by national and international actors must be aligned to the priorities contained in the document. The below matrix highlights the issues discussed at county forum:



6.0 SUMMARY OF ANALYSIS OF THE ISSUES:

SECTOR	DRIVERS OF CONFLICT	RATING	FACTORS RESPONSIBLE	EFFECTS	RESPONSES
Rule of law/ security	Ordinary Liberians do not feel that they get justice from the courts.	Medium	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cost associated with accessing justice is high coupled with judges taking bribes. 	<p>Lack of trust in the justice system.</p> <p>Safety of citizens particularly women is undermined during night hours.</p>	<p>Salaries and incentives for judges should be paid on time.</p> <p>Logistical support to the police should be increased in order to increase their mobility and visibility.</p>
	Drugs addiction among youth is contributing to crimes and insecurity and the police do not have the capacity to respond.	Medium	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Youth have easy access to drugs, low presence of security officers and limited logistical support to police 	<p>It creates mob violence</p> <p>Frequent reports of mob violence</p>	<p>Judges who are caught taking bribes should be punished.</p> <p>Make the possession and sale of drugs a non-billable crime.</p> <p>Establish rehabilitation centers for young people involve in crime and drugs abuse</p> <p>Increased awareness on the danger of drugs via meetings, radio etc.</p> <p>Provide livelihood skills training opportunities for disadvantage youth</p>
	Unresolved death cases	High	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Limited police officers to respond to crimes, security personnel have limited logistics to effectively serve the county 	<p>It creates mob violence</p>	<p>Investigation of unresolved death cases should be done speedily in conformity with law</p> <p>State security should provide regular update/ statement to public</p>

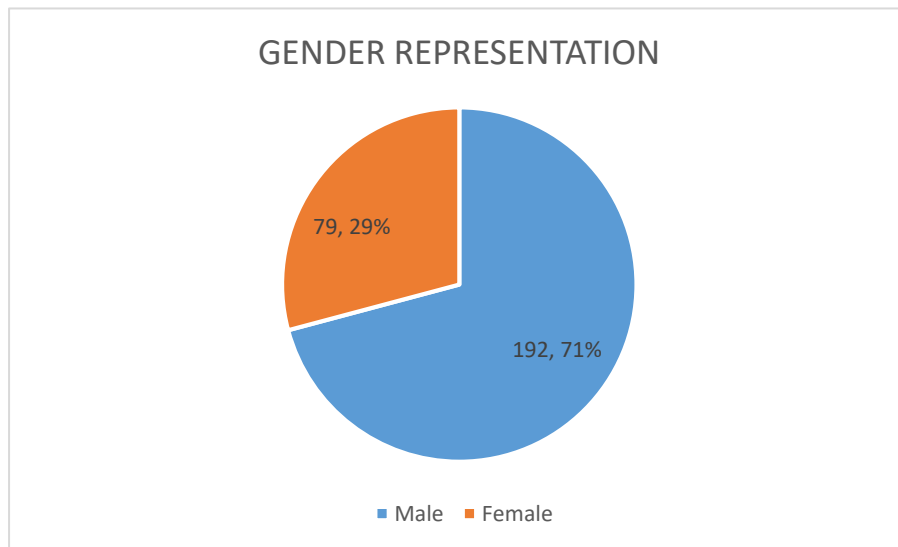
					<p>pertaining death cases undergoing investigation</p> <p>Logistical support for police should be increased</p>
Social Cohesion	<p>Limited access to affordable and quality social services mainly health and education.</p> <p>The sale of community land by some elders through the issuance of tribal certificates.</p>	<p>High</p> <p>High</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Low budgetary support to improve incentives for teachers ▪ Limited monitoring and supervision ▪ Slow pace in the implementation of the Land Rights Act. 	<p>Exclusion from benefiting from the country's resources and this increases the lack of trust in government.</p> <p>Community may lose their land and this may affect their livelihood.</p>	<p>Decentralize and increase budgetary support for health and education sectors.</p> <p>Create awareness on the Land Rights Act and tribal certificate.</p> <p>Elders and surveyors selling community land not belonging to them should be investigated and prosecuted by law</p>
	<p>Low representation of women in local government and decision-making process. All of the top local leadership positions in the county are occupied by men.</p>	<p>Low</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Traditional norms and practices among men create negative perceptions about women's capacity to lead. ▪ Hierarchy within political parties is composed of men who influence how positions in local government are distributed. 	<p>Stigma and marginalization of women are reinforced.</p>	<p>Increased awareness on WASH in communities</p> <p>Advocacy by women in the county demanding more representation in local government.</p>
Violence Against Women and Girls	<p>Rape and sexual abuse</p>	<p>Medium</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Lack of criminal accountability - Compromise of rape cases by family members 	<p>Emotional and psychological effects on women.</p>	<p>Gov't through MoGCSP should ensure the effective implementation of the Domestic Violence Act.</p>

			- Traditional practice that force girls into early marriage.	Increased death rate among teenage girls during childbirth.	Increase awareness and dialogue across the county on effects of rape/ and sexual abuse Gov't and partners should construct safe homes for rape victims. Individuals who compromise rape cases should be charged with criminal facilitation.
Accountability	Mismanagement of CSDF/CDFs.	High	Conflict of interest, lawmakers and county administration colluding with contractors Limited information about concessions and national budget allocation to the county. Lack of monitoring and evaluation of county projects Projects that are identified by the county are not the priorities of citizens.	Construction of sub-standard projects. Create unfinished projects and stalled development in the county. The CDFs/CSDFs are sources of division rather than development.	Limit the control and influence of lawmakers in the selection process of county sitting-members. County authorities should hold regular meetings with citizens to provide timely information on decisions reached on the CDFs/CSDFs.
	Local leaders not accountable to citizens	High	Local leaders are appointed by the President and do not feel they are answerable to citizens.		Government should ensure the speedy implementation of the Local Government Act to ensure the decentralization of political authorities.
	Bad labor practices by concession companies and private entities	High	Declining economy High taxes levied on businesses	Stall development in the county	There should be intensive awareness through dialogues, meetings etc. on our labor laws

			<p>Majority of citizens employed with companies are unskilled</p> <p>Limited understanding about labor laws</p>	<p>Frequent report/protest of workers demanding salaries increment</p> <p>Increased violence in concession areas/communities</p>	<p>There should be the establishment of a wage board</p> <p>Gov't should revise labor law to suit current reality</p>
Economy	High inflation and steady increase in the prices of basic commodities.	High	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - No new investments coming to the country. - High exchange rate - Raw materials are exported, and no production of local goods. - Limited investment in agriculture by Government 	<p>Unemployment will increase because there will be no creation of new jobs</p> <p>Increase in crimes.</p> <p>Strain on families to provide for their children.</p> <p>Quality of social services will further decline.</p>	<p>Government should cut down on unnecessary spending.</p> <p>Government should invest in agriculture by providing tools to farmers.</p>

7.0 County Reconciliation Roadmap:

- The county is reconciled, peaceful and united in all of its undertakings and citizens are the front drivers of the social, economic and political spheres of the county.
- County's resources, proceeds generated, and social benefits are fairly distributed across the county and are adequately managed in a way that local leadership are accountable to the people and development projects/initiatives are decided by the people of the county.
- Equal opportunities and basic services are provided for all citizens of Grand Bassa County irrespective of age, gender, religion, social, economic status and/or political affiliation.
- All citizens of Grand Bassa County demonstrate an appreciation of the county's culture, tradition and history, thereby promoting a sense of patriotism.



7.1 COUNTY ACTION PLAN

COUNTY ACTION PLAN FOR INCLUSIVE AND PARTICIPATORY RECONCILIATION IN GRAND BASSA COUNTY

	Vision of the Roadmap: The vision of the roadmap is: <i>A county where all forms of grievances are addressed in an inclusive, participatory and non-violent manner.</i>						
	Overall Goal: Improved decision-making process in the county that is transparent and non-discriminatory.						
Strategic Objective	Strategy	Activities	Responsible Party (ies)	Resources	Indicators of success	Means of Verification	Timeframe
Increased number of police presence in the county.	Stakeholders' advocacy engagement targeting the LNP and the National Legislature.	<p>Conduct a mapping exercise to identify the exact number of police officers assigned in the county and identify gaps and logistical constraints.</p> <p>Monitoring the performance of the police and give feedback to the leadership.</p>	<p>Police Commander and County Superintendent</p> <p>CSOs</p>	<p>Stationery</p> <p>Communication</p> <p>Funding</p>	<p>The presence of the number of police officers in the county is increased by 5%.</p> <p>Number of persons disaggregated by location and gender who feel security has improved in the county.</p> <p>The number of mob violence cases reported is decreased by 5%</p>	<p>Quarterly and annual reports from the LNP.</p> <p>Feedback from citizens during county development meetings and reports from CSOs.</p>	Start during first quarter of 2020-2022.

<p>Increased citizens' access to inclusive service delivery</p>	<p>Policy advocacy with County Health Team and Education Sector.</p> <p>Oversight of health and education sectors</p>	<p>Monitor the services provided by health and education institutions to evaluate access, quality and inclusion.</p>	<p>CSOs</p> <p>Relevant oversight committees of the National Legislature</p>	<p>Simplified version of budgets allocated for health and education sectors</p> <p>Funding to monitor operations of health and education sectors</p>	<p>Access to affordable and quality health and education services is expanded to poorer and marginalized members of the county</p>	<p>Monitoring reports from CSOs</p>	<p>First quarter of 2020-2023</p>
<p>Reduced mismanagement of CDF/CSDF</p>	<p>Advocacy and stakeholders' engagement targeting the legislative caucus, county leadership and MFDP</p> <p>Advocate for a change to the budget law that will limit the influence the role of the</p>	<p>Review national budget to assess allocations made for CDF/CSDF</p> <p>Formulate county development plan in an inclusive manner</p> <p>Track payment from MFDP to county</p>	<p>County Legislators Superintendent CSOs</p> <p>Development Superintendent</p> <p>County Budget Officer</p>	<p>Copies of simplified version of the approved national budget.</p> <p>Funding for advocacy and monitoring the implementation of projects.</p>	<p>Change of laws to make county sitting inclusive and less controlled by lawmakers.</p> <p>County projects are responsive to the needs of citizens</p>	<p>Copies of the amended law</p> <p>Minutes of county sittings</p> <p>Monitoring reports from CSOs.</p>	<p>Last quarter of 2019-2024</p>

	lawmakers in the county sitting and a stand-alone policy for the management of funds.	Identify projects that reflect the needs of communities. Monitor implementation of prioritized projects.	Project management committee CSOs				
Reduced violence against women	Collective approach through community mobilization Advocacy for criminal accountability of perpetrators.	Organize community meetings with diverse stakeholders Monitor and document rape and violence against women Create awareness among parents and relatives on the importance of not compromising rape cases.	Ministry of Gender Task force on SGBV CSOs LNP and the judiciary UN and other development partners Community members	Funding to conduct awareness, mobilize communities, document rape cases and advocate for redress.	10% in the number of persons prosecuted for rape and violence against women. Reduction in the number of family members compromising rape cases.	Reports from the courts Reports from CSOs Feedback from community members and prosecutors	Beginning first quarter in 2020 up to 2024

Increased employment of citizens within communities operating in the county	<p>Review contracts to identify the number of local persons companies agreed to hire as employees and contractors</p> <p>Engage the legislative caucus and National Bureau of Concessions to enforce employment provisions</p>	<p>Conduct a mapping of skilled persons in the county responsive to the employment needs of companies.</p> <p>Monitor compliance by companies to hiring citizens in keeping with contractor agreements.</p>	<p>County authorities and CSOs</p> <p>The legislative caucus of the county and NBC</p>	<p>Stationery and fees for public service announcements</p> <p>Logistics for monitoring</p>	Number of residents hired by companies as employees and contractors	County Records Records from companies	Beginning first quarter of 2020 up to 2024
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MEMBERS OF THE COUNTY STEERING COMMITTEE

No.	Name	Institution	Position
1.	Hon. Janjay Baikpeh	Ministry of Internal Affairs	Superintendent
2.	Hon. Flee A. Glay	Ministry of Internal Affairs	Development Superintendent
3.	Mr. Eddie L. Williams	Ministry of Internal Affairs	County Information Officer
4.	Mr. T. Theophilus M. Chea	Ministry of Internal Affairs	County Budget Officer
5.	Adolphus T. Wesseh	Grand Bassa Community College	Student
6.	Numen C. Wheaton	Women Development and Youth Education Center	Civil Society
7.	Nancy Howard	Grand Bassa Community College	Student

8.0 RECOMMENDATION:

In order to avoid this document from sitting on the shelf, it is strongly recommended that the county administration, in collaboration with the Peace-Building Office (PBO), the Ministry of Internal Affairs (MIA) and the County Legislative Caucus develop a fundraising strategy to raise funds for the implementation of specific pillars over the five-year period.

For the Government:

That the government demonstrates its commitment to peace and reconciliation as contained in the (PAPD) by allocating resources in the national budget for the implementation of county-level reconciliation efforts.

For the International Development Partners:

Develop a mechanism for the flow of information that will improve coordination in supporting peace and reconciliation efforts that will address the structural conditions of conflict in Liberia.

For the Peacebuilding Office/MIA:

Develop a strategy for the coordination of efforts among CSOs supporting national and county level peace and reconciliation efforts. The PBO should limit its role to project implementation and focus more on coordination and monitoring the quality of implementation of CSOs.

For Civil Society Organizations:

Peace and reconciliation interventions should be developed in close consultation with the PBO so that resources are maximized and are addressing the most pressing needs.

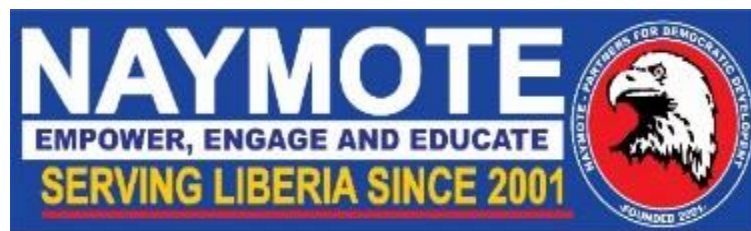
For Local Leaders:

Use the County Action Plan and Roadmap for setting the county's reconciliation agenda and engaging CSOs and development partners to influence their reconciliation program.

THE ADVANCING RECONCILIATION THROUGH LEGISLATIVE REFORMS AND CIVIC ENGAGEMENT PROJECT



*Empowered lives.
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